

WILL IGNORE SWETTENHAM.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Belief in Washington Grows That Governor of Jamaica Will Be Punished for His Letter to Admiral Davis—Our Consul at Kingston Reports Americans Safe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Great Britain has been informed by this Government that the United States will pay no heed to the unpleasant difference between Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica and Rear Admiral Davis, who was hurried to the relief of Kingston. In effect, the President, through Acting Secretary of State Bacon, in a letter to Esme Howard, the British Charge d'Affaires here, tells Great Britain not to worry over the affair and that the United States is in no way offended. It intends to ignore the episode as the action of an individual. It is not likely, however, that the British Government will allow the matter to drop, and the punishment of Gov. Swettenham for his ill worded communication of last Saturday to Admiral Davis will doubtless follow.

The letter to Mr. Howard from Mr. Bacon was made public by the State Department this afternoon. It is in response to one handed to Mr. Bacon by Mr. Howard the night before last. In that communication Mr. Howard carried out instructions from Sir Edward Grey, to say to the State Department that the matter was under investigation, but that notwithstanding the lack of official news on the subject the Foreign Office in London desired to express its sincere regret. Mr. Bacon's response says: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, by which you communicate the substance of the instructions received by you from Sir Edward Grey in reference to the Jamaica incident."

"I hasten to assure you on behalf of the President that this Government will pay no heed whatever to the matter, and very much appreciates the frank and ready courtesy and consideration shown in this despatch by Sir Edward Grey."

"I can only repeat to you in this more formal way what I said to you personally at the time, assuring you of the President's sincere appreciation of the cordial spirit shown by your Government. It is especially gratifying to the President to feel that it has been possible for this country to show in any practical way, however small, its friendship to a community of your people in a time of such suffering and need."

Great Britain's attitude in the matter is considered admirable. It is declared here that the message of regret from Sir Edward Grey to this Government through the Ambassador could scarcely have said more.

It is likely that when London receives a report from Gov. Swettenham there will be some further representation from the British Foreign Office, but none is desired or asked by the Government here, which is more than willing to allow the matter to end with the President's answer to Sir Edward Grey.

The feeling aroused in Great Britain over the matter is reflected here today in a despatch from Mr. Fleming, the American Consul at Edinburgh. Mr. Fleming intimated that the British Government was considering a public meeting in Edinburgh over which the Lord Provost presided. Resolutions were passed cordially thanking the United States for its prompt and generous aid in affording relief for Kingston.

It is expected that a full mail report on the whole affair from Admiral Davis himself will reach Washington in a day or two. The advice on this subject earlier in the week indicated that Rear Admiral Evans, Admiral Davis's superior and the officer to whom Davis would make his report, mailed the report on Sunday or Monday in Guantanamo. While there are great doubts these days in getting through telegrams there is no reason for slowness of the mails, and the report should be here soon.

A despatch reached the State Department today from William H. Orrett, the United States Consul at Kingston, saying:

"Forwaded alive. Humber-American pier sunk, also royal mail. Afterside on situation by cables 15th, 17th, 20th. Estimated loss of life over 2,000. Fire loss, \$5,000,000. Loss by earthquake in surrounding district escaped. Zabriske Island alive. Others must have left island. American mission fathers, who are keeping track of any child or injured American, have reported no loss yet. Admiral Davis's squadron sailed yesterday. Publicly thanked Mayor for services rendered. Health of train and goods all good. No agricultural interests not suffered. Shocks still continue."

The estimate of the dead in this despatch is regarded as an error, since it far exceeds any previous estimate.

ANGER AT SWETTENHAM GROWS.

Kingston People Ignore Him in Relief Distribution—List of the Dead Given.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—The disappointment among all classes at the inability of Gov. Swettenham to deal in a calm and dispassionate way with the crisis resulting from the earthquake and fire in this city is growing in intensity. The dissatisfaction is especially pronounced because of his refusal of all aid from Americans, whose offers were highly appreciated by the great majority of people here.

The residents are anxious to get all able bodied men to work, and for this, as well as other reasons, resent the order which deprives thousands of women and children of shelter tents and adequate food supplies. Prominent Englishmen, including officials, clergymen and Magistrates, are joining in condemnation of the Governor's unwise action in asking the Americans to withdraw. Merchants and other citizens are holding meetings at which resolutions are passed protesting against the course taken by the Governor and thanking the Americans.

The relief supplies, which are now beginning to come in from the neighboring colonies, are received and distributed by a public committee without consulting the Governor—a procedure which plainly indicates the feeling of the people toward him.

The military guards are being withdrawn in consequence of the exemplary behavior of the population, and the streets are being rapidly cleaned for rebuilding the houses as soon as lumber supplies arrive. The Governor has issued an order enforcing regulations whereby the commercial part of the city will be rebuilt exactly as it was before, but with brick and fireproof materials.

Bodies of victims are still being dug up at the ruins at the rate of several dozen a day. It now seems certain that the total number of dead will exceed 1,000.

There were two violent shocks yesterday afternoon. They caused some excitement and alarm. A few damaged buildings collapsed. Nobody was injured.

There have been more than thirty shocks since the great quake a week ago Monday. The weather continues fine, but it is impossible for the people to return to their homes. Numerous messages of sympathy, including one from the Pope, have been received from abroad.

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial headed "Extraordinary Conduct of the Governor" says in substance that while the Governor has shown energy and good sense of intention his general behavior has been unworthy of a responsible English official or cultured English gentleman.

His letter to Admiral Davis is a production

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with its worriments and possible losses, to say nothing of the care of watching over the security, need no longer hinder you from making a mortgage investment.

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of which the Governor ought to be ashamed. Intelligent people in Jamaica will certainly be ashamed of it. Nobody but a blinded blind would have refused to admit that the landing parties from the American warships did magnificent work in removing debris and recovering the bodies of victims.

NEGLECT REFUGEE'S CHARGES.

London Forgetting the Jamaica Disaster—Gratitude to America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The accusations made by American refugees against the Jamaica officials and others are printed here, but do not receive special prominence. They are entirely uncommenced upon. Indeed, with one or two exceptions, the newspapers have ceased to pay much attention to the earthquake or Gov. Swettenham.

Only the most meagre despatches come from Kingston. These reemphasize the gratitude of the population for American sympathy and record the arrival of store-laden steamers from neighboring colonies. The military guards are being gradually withdrawn. Perfect order continues.

The public antagonism to Gov. Swettenham arising from his refusal to accept supplies is rather increased by an order enforcing the existing regulation regarding the use of brick and other fireproof materials in buildings, thus frustrating the desire to rebuild the business section of the city with timber and steel.

Commenting on Secretary of State Root's speech in Ottawa and his recognition of Canada's national equality with the United States, the Times says:

"It is only upon self-respect and upon the most complete mutual respect that firm and lasting friendship can subsist or that we can build up and maintain that entente cordiale between the British Empire and the United States to which Mr. Root referred in such happy terms."

"It is the consciousness of this fact that has made many persons, both in this country and the colonies, especially Canada, feel that underlying the most unfortunate tone and wording of Gov. Swettenham's despatch to Admiral Davis there was an element of justifiable assertion of national authority against a course of action which, while inspired by most generous and humane motives yet showed a certain indifference to the strict etiquette of international relations."

VICE-CONSUL ORRETT.

A Friend Objects to Criticisms Arising in Kingston.

Closely following the slur past upon W. H. Orrett, the American Vice-Consul at Kingston, by Gov. Swettenham, in the now famous letter, friends of Mr. Orrett consider it particularly unfortunate that his own countrymen should find occasion to criticize him, as did passengers on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Since the resignation of Dr. G. H. Bridgman, Consul at Kingston, who is now here, Mr. Orrett has been acting Consul. It is known that Mr. Orrett with his family, consisting of some ten persons, occupied a house in the earthquake zone. The house was three stories in height, while the ordinary Jamaican dwelling is only a chieftain's house. Besides, it was an unusual type and unstable. There is every reason to believe that this structure was shaken down with the rest and that the members of the American Consul's family, or even himself, might have been injured. In any case, friends point out that he would have been unjustly punished under such circumstances in attending to his family even at the sacrifice of his official duties. Gov. Swettenham, referring to Mr. Orrett in his letter said:

"If in consideration of the American Vice-Consul's assiduous attentions to his family at his country house the American Consul needs guarding in your opinion (although he was present and it was not guarded an hour ago) I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding it."

"This is a most insulting and bitter insinuation," said a friend of Mr. Orrett who has lived in Kingston and is conversant with the situation there. "Mr. Orrett is a man of sterling quality and prompted by the highest sense of duty, just such a man who in the time of a crisis would turn his back on his family and stand by his post."

His risk and undoubtedly went to their side with first aid. There are any number of things that came up at such a time which would test even the strongest. Just at this time, when so little is known, it is particularly cruel for his own countrymen to criticize him. In Hawaii, volcanic activity is never dreaded; it is always welcomed. It means a spectacle as long as it lasts, and so far as the experience of a hundred years goes, without danger to life and almost without danger to property.

From the summit of Mauna Loa a great glow began to be seen. It rose in an immense column of light and was reflected from the overhanging clouds over a large area of the sky. Where the column first appeared it seemed almost white in the intensity of light. As it rose and spread out in reflection on the clouds it assumed a deeper, redder tinge.

The great column of light did not burst suddenly into view. The column grew in size and brightness for several hours. To those who have seen eruptions of Mauna Loa, the sight told its story. Somewhere near the summit of the mountain the lava had broken out in a fiery stream, forming first a cone and then bursting through the side of this and starting as a river of fire and lava down the gently sloping side of the mountain.

MAUNA LOA AS A SPECTACLE.

Hawaiian Islanders Not Scared by the Eruption—How It Began.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONOLULU, Jan. 23.—The people of Hawaii are enjoying the splendid spectacle of the outbreak of Mauna Loa, which commenced on Wednesday, January 9, at midnight. In Hawaii volcanic activity is never dreaded; it is always welcomed. It means a spectacle as long as it lasts, and so far as the experience of a hundred years goes, without danger to life and almost without danger to property.

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Italy Gets a Jar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 23.—A severe earthquake shock that lasted eight or ten seconds was felt today at Chieti, Teramo and Recanati.

The Weather.

The storm which was over the Lake regions on Tuesday morning was disappearing off the Nova Scotia coast yesterday. There was a low area appearing north of Montana, but in other regions the pressure was high. That high area which brought the very low temperatures of yesterday was central over the upper Lake regions in the morning. It was colder at almost all points, freezing as far south as Atlanta, Ga. Zero weather covered almost all New York and all the coast districts of New England westward into North Dakota. In the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair and much colder; wind fresh northerly; average humidity, 83 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 9 A. M., 30.45; at 3 P. M., 30.38.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

1907. 1908. 1912. 1906.
9 A. M. 30.45 30.45 30.45 30.45
12 M. 30.45 30.45 30.45 30.45
3 P. M. 30.38 30.38 30.38 30.38
Lowest temperature, 4° at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:
For eastern New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair and not so cold to-day; snow or rain and warmer to-morrow; fresh northeast to east winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy to-day; with slowly rising temperature; snow or rain and warmer to-morrow; light northeast to east winds.

For New England, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow, and probably snow in western portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

For western New York, local snows to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

IT LOOKS BLUE FOR DRYDEN.

EFFORTS TO SECURE EVEN ONE ADDITIONAL VOTE FAIL.

Legislature Postpones Action Until Tuesday After Two Fruitless Ballots—Eight Republicans Who Refused to Caucus Hold Out and Have Hopes of Victory.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The New Jersey Legislature, having assembled, the joint session to-day and cast two ballots for a United States Senator without result postponed further action until next Tuesday. Senator John F. Dryden, who lacked five of the number of caucus pledges necessary to elect him, was unable to secure a single additional vote, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made in that direction. Mr. Dryden will have another week in which to drive other members into line. If he fails there probably will be a break in the Dryden ranks on the ground that the caucus pledges have been fulfilled.

There were incipient signs of such a break to-day and it was with the utmost difficulty that consent to a week's adjournment was obtained. The eight Republicans who refused to caucus for Mr. Dryden were more pronounced in their antagonism than ever and not one of them showed a sign of weakening.

By a mutual agreement between the leaders of each party nominating speeches were permitted at the joint meeting. On the Republican side Mr. Dryden was nominated by Senator Frelinghuysen and seconded by Assemblyman Barbour; John W. Griggs was nominated by Senator Wakelee and seconded by Senator Ackerman, and Justice Mahlon Pitney was nominated by Senator Colby. For the Democrats Col. Edwin A. Stevens was nominated by Senator Minnow and President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton by Senator Cornish. The first ballot resulted as follows: Dryden, 33; Griggs, 6; Pitney, 2; Stevens, 18; Wilson, 10; Marine, 6, and Krueger, 5.

On the second ballot the five complimentary votes cast for Mr. Krueger went to President Wilson, making his total vote fifteen. Otherwise the result was the same as on the first ballot. At this juncture a resolution was adopted that balloting should be discontinued until next Tuesday. To circumvent the Federal provision that at least one ballot shall be taken each day until a Senator is elected each party held a joint conference at which a compromise number of their members to absent themselves each day. As a consequence there will be no quorum present from day to day, and the members who appear on any appearance each day will declare an adjournment.

Assemblyman Perkins of Union at the joint Republican conference said that the former caucus action should be set aside and declared to be no longer binding upon the members who had participated. This motion was not carried, the sentiment being that before any steps were taken to nullify the previous caucus action Mr. Dryden's reelection should appear to be a positive impossibility. This is the general view of the situation now, although it is not yet admitted by all of the Dryden supporters.

The opinion prevails that should the balloting next Tuesday result in a continued deadlock there may then be another caucus, although it is by no means improbable that the threatened break in the Dryden ranks will be so spontaneous as to anticipate a caucus action. Meantime, there may be an actual avowal of candidates which will no longer leave Mr. Dryden in a solid outward aspirant for the honor. Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs, for whom six votes were cast to-day, is already regarded as an actual candidate, with Justice Mahlon Pitney, State Treasurer Briggs and Senator William J. Bradley as prospective factors in the fight. The influence of Gov. Stokes apparently has been exerted in behalf of Mr. Dryden.

One of the significant features of the day was the number of congratulatory telegrams and messages received by the eight Republicans who stood out against making Mr. Dryden the caucus nominee. They came from all parts of the State and from some of its most representative citizens, urging the members to stand firm in their position against Mr. Dryden's reelection.

The Democrats had another caucus before the joint session, but could not agree to support any one candidate. They will hold another caucus on Tuesday, with a view to uniting. The last vote at the caucus to-day stood: Col. Stevens, 15; President Wilson, 11; James E. Martine, 7; Gottfried Krueger, 5. As Mr. Dryden's supporters were complimentary President Wilson had practically fifteen supporters in the caucus, and if there is a unanimous choice next week there are indications that he will be the minority nominee.

DIRECT CHOICE OF SENATORS

Proposed in Rhode Island Bill—Legislature Still Deadlocked.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23.—Two more ballots by the Joint Assembly to-day not only failed to elect a United States Senator, but wrought no change in the lineup of the Senatorial deadlock. The vote was as follows: Goddard, 41; Colt, 38; Wetmore, 31; Uter, 1.

Representative Kearney of Providence introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for a direct popular expression on candidates for United States Senator. It provides that at the general election next November the voters of the State shall elect by ballot the members of the first class of the Legislature the names of all who are to be candidates for that office be placed on the ballot, thus permitting legislators to vote exactly for the members their constituents want them to vote.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Beekman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico, has telegraphed the State Department for information concerning the condition of sufferers in Jamaica, and he also asks whether the Red Cross is receiving contributions. Acting Secretary of State Bacon has replied that the Red Cross will be glad to receive cash subscriptions from Porto Rico and that the money would be sent immediately to Kingston.

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THE present cold snap should give you reason to consider our Overcoat offer. If you care to save from \$4 to \$8, and still get the full benefit of your purchase, this is your chance. Remember that an overcoat will be very comfortable for two months yet.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.
BROKAW BROTHERS
SHORTS HEAD OF INTER-MET.

Continued from First Page.

the benefit of his general supervision and cooperation. This step was taken after consultation with Mr. Belmont, and it was intended to release Mr. Shonts from his present office.

Mr. Shonts will for the present give such attention to the work as his time will permit, and after the 15th of March, when the President will definitely release him, he will come to New York and take up his active duties.

Mr. Belmont, in like manner and for the same reasons, has taken the chairmanship of the board of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Mr. Bryan has been elected president. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Vreeland thus continuing to be the chief operating officers in charge of the two principal companies.

John B. McDonald has been elected vice-president of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, to have general supervision of the construction of new subways.

Mr. Shonts is 50 years old. He began his business career as a lawyer, but railroad construction and railroad management were his principal fields of occupation up to the acceptance of the chairmanship of the Central Commission on April 3, 1905. In the '90s he built two lines of road, one of which was the Chicago and North Western, and the other of the Burlington, and subsequently constructed the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, of which he was the principal owner until 1904. He then became president of the Clover Leaf, Toledo, St. Louis and Western. He still holds that place, and apart from the canal work he has been very active in developing his whole time to the Inter-Met.

It is not known whether or not he will give this up. Negotiations for the sale of the Clover Leaf to the Erie have been under way for some time. It is considered very likely that he will resign as president of the canal construction work. Mr. Shonts's most important works at Panama.

A prominent Interborough official said that all the directors of the company were greatly gratified over securing a man of Mr. Shonts's wide and successful experience. It was considered of great importance to have a man of such comprehensive knowledge and ability to devote himself to the solution of present and future traction problems.

Mr. McDonald's connection with the company in an important official capacity is also gratifying to the directors. Mr. McDonald made the successful bid of \$35,000,000 for the construction of the first subway way and then associated himself with Mr. Belmont, the latter financing the undertaking and Mr. McDonald supervising the work of the construction. A year and a half ago they separated, Mr. McDonald associating himself with the Metropolitan system, which proposed competing with the Interborough for the new subways.

On the merger of the two systems a year ago Mr. McDonald was made a director of the merger company, but he has held no other official position with it. His reassociation in close cooperation with Mr. Belmont, it was said, was brought about by the business interests of both men.

With Mr. Shonts bringing new ideas to bear on the situation, an Interborough-Metropolitan official said, "with Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan and Mr. Shonts as chief consulting engineer, Mr. McDonald in charge of the construction work, Mr. Bryan operating the subway and elevated lines and Mr. Vreeland in charge of the surface lines the company has an organization that is undoubtedly more efficient than that of any other traction company in the world. It should be entirely adequate to solve the difficult problems presented by the traction situation in this city."

The company will bid on the two new subway routes adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission and undoubtedly whatever other routes are decided upon by the commission of the two routes decided upon will entail an expense estimated from \$37,000,000 to \$42,000,000, the cost of the Interborough subway loop being estimated at \$12,000,000 and that of the Lexington avenue line from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Whether or not the company will compete for the Brooklyn subways, it was said, is a matter for future consideration and will depend largely upon Mr. Shonts's view of the situation. At any rate the company will certainly bid for the construction of all subways in Manhattan and the Bronx.

It is considered very likely, also, that Mr. Shonts will be associated with Mr. Belmont in the construction of the Cape Cod canal, although it is not definitely known that the matter has been discussed between them up to the present time.

An interesting sidelight on Mr. Shonts's engagement in this city is his close friendship with Mr. Morton, president of the Equitable Life. The two men were formerly associated in railroad enterprises in the West and have long been close friends. Mr. Morton, it will be recalled, came to this city at the insistence of Thomas F. Ryan and his associates in the Metropolitan company to take charge of that system, most interestingly, he pointed out that the close relationship between Mr. Shonts and Mr. Morton was taken as a very conclusive proof that Mr. Ryan is as heartily in favor of the changes as is Mr. Belmont.

The friend of Mr. Shonts previously quoted had this to say regarding the new president's ideas on the local transportation situation:

Mr. Shonts said that the problem of comfortably and speedily moving two or three millions of people a day in practically two flights, one up and the other down town, was, from a railroad man's point of view, most interesting. He pointed out that no other city as large as New York did like conditions prevail. Here all three of the city's great passenger transportation machines, the elevated, the subway and the great web of surface lines, have recently been combined under one control and man. Mr. Shonts is a man for any place he feels himself qualified to fill. He has great ability, energy and tact. It is his habit to do things and he is far too good a man to waste his talents on the Panama Canal.

INTERBOROUGH RAISES PAY.


10,000 Employees of the Subway and Elevated Lines Affected.

An increase of wages affecting 10,000 employees and adding \$400,000 to the company's yearly payroll, has been adopted by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to go into effect February 1. The directors approved the plan yesterday, after a careful investigation of the rates now in force. It was said officially that the increase was entirely voluntary.

Since the strike of 1905 there have been several increases in the wages of the lower classes of labor, but this is the first time so comprehensive a change has been made, all the important classes being included except the motormen. The latter are already receiving what the company considers liberal compensation, \$3.50 a day for between 8 1/2 and 9 1/2 hours work. The changes are entirely in rate, the number of hours of work remaining the same.

For the largest increase the platform men have been chosen. These are the men who are posted at all the larger stations and whose duty it is to handle the crowd, announce the destination of a train, answer the questions fired at them by hustling commuters and nervous workmen, shout "step lively" every ten seconds when a train is in the station and "move up forward" every ten seconds when a train is not in the station, and wear a genial smile all the time. Their wages are boosted from \$1.75 a day to \$2, the first year and \$2.10 after the first year. They work twelve hours a day.

Under the new schedule the guards, who



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Suits at \$10.50, reduced from as high as \$20.
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(Doors open at 8; admission by card, to be had free of the managers)

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are now getting \$1.70 the first two years, \$1.80 for the third year and \$1.95 after that, are increased to \$1.90 the first year, \$1.90 the second year and \$2 after that. They work ten hours.

The pay of conductors remains the same, except that after their third year they get \$2.50 instead of \$2.40.

Gatemen will receive \$1.70 for the first year and \$1.80 afterward instead of \$1.50 and \$1.65.

Ticket agents will get \$1.90 for the first year and \$2.10 for the second year